

SHEEPMEN HAVE YET TO ARRANGE WITH THE SHEARERS

PRICES ARE STILL UNSETTLED THE COUNTRY OVER

Big Shortage of Labor Everywhere May Cause the Wage to Go Around Fifteen Cents the Head—Training of Men For the Work Is Being Advocated—Market Quotations.

Among the serious problems confronting woolgrowers during the clipping season, which begins in a few days now, is obtaining enough men to shear sheep and at a sufficiently reasonable price, in the opinion of C. B. Stewart, secretary of the Utah State Woolgrowers' association. A standard price of twelve and one-half cents a head has been recommended by the association with board furnished to the men. If the shearer prefers to supply his own board, fourteen cents is suggested as suitable payment. Last year, Stewart states, the growers were the victims of an exorbitantly high charge for shearing. No agreement has as yet been reached with the shearers' union, but the former hopes the matter will be adjusted satisfactorily at the recommended charge.

Shortage of trained shearers is also troubling woolgrowers. A letter received Monday by Stewart from J. W. Inlay, a large grower of Hurricane, expresses a suggestion which, in the opinion of Stewart, reflects the spirit of the majority of the sheepmen. The letter stated that the only solution to the problem was to train more shearers. Six hundred men, Inlay believes, could shear all the sheep in Utah in sixty days. He recommended that each public shearing point train at least five men, and that each private plant train at least one man, for the next three years, which would give the state approximately two thousand trained shearers, each of whom would be assured of wages ranging from eight to sixteen dollars or more a day.

GRAZING PRIVILEGES SOON TO BE MADE MUCH BETTER

Equal grazing privileges over in the Utah Basin forest reserve were promised by the secretary of agriculture, D. A. Houston, to M. A. Smith, James A. Hooper and Robert Jones, a committee sent by the Utah Forest Growers' association, an organization of sheepmen, to Washington, D. C., to protest against the restrictions made against sheeping in the reserve and the seeming latitude allowed to cattlegrowers. "Our complaint is that the sheepgrowers have been discriminated against by the forest reserve authorities," says Jones. "In 1900, before the reserve was established, sheep and cattlemen had equal grazing privileges. When the forest authorities took charge they ruled that the sheep would be allowed on the range only from July to the last of September.

"Cattle were permitted to graze from May to the first of November. The explanation made that the sheep injure the grazing grounds is untrue, as much more harm is wrought by the cattle, which destroy more than they eat. Because of this ruling, sheepowners have been compelled to mortgage their properties to buy feed for their stock, and, in many cases, have rented spring feeding grounds from the cattlemen after the cattle have been moved onto the reserve. The expense of such a system is slowly ruining the sheepgrowers and a remedy was necessary. Secretary Houston listened to our plea and agreed with us. He promised his assistants, and we believe that by the time the reserve opens we will have secured a permit to enter the feeding grounds at the same time as the cattlegrowers."

HOOVER REGRETS PRICE ABANDONMENT ON HOGS

NEW YORK, March 22.—A cablegram from Herbert C. Hoover, director general of the international relief organization, expressing regret that this country had abandoned stabilization of hog prices and urging continuation of stabilization in sugar, cottonseed products and wheat, was discussed at a meeting here today of executive officers of the food administration.

Pointing out that hog prices had risen since the stabilization plan was abandoned two weeks ago, Hoover's message asserted that if the only foodstuffs now controlled are thrown upon the market "without any steady hand" the dire need of the world may produce further dislocation and place an added burden on American consumers.

It was said that with transport still restricted, food must be shipped overseas in its most concentrated forms, but that when more tonnage became available it was hoped such foodstuffs as beans, rice and canned vegetables and fish, of which the United States has a surplus, may be sent abroad.

Favor Returning Roads.

DALLAS, Tex., March 21.—Resolutions favoring the return of the railroads to their owners as soon as congress can pass legislation to secure an adequate control were adopted to-

day at the forty-third annual convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association. The resolutions also recommended the restoration to the interstate commerce commission of all powers and authority it exercised prior to the period of governmental control, and endorsed the Kendrick bill now before congress for government supervision of stockyards and control of refrigerator cars by the interstate commerce commission.

INCREASE OF PRODUCTION; DECREASE IN PRICE, NONE

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Under the stimulus of wartime demands, meat production reached the enormous total of 23,395,000,000 pounds last year, which the department of agriculture announces "undoubtedly never before had been attained in this country, and certainly not in any other country." Meat production in one year by 24 per cent, and thus made possible an increase of national meat surplus in one year by 79 per cent and an increase in per capita consumption by 17 per cent.

The national surplus of all kinds of meat was 2,458,000,000 pounds in 1900, while last year it was 3,027,000,000 pounds, or nearly double the surplus of 1917. Another official announcement says that although food prices showed a decline of 6 per cent during the month ending last February 15th, the prices were 9 per cent higher than those prevailing in February, 1918, and about 75 per cent higher than the price average of 1913.

Price statistics for last month, announced by the department of labor, showed that twenty-six of the forty-two articles listed were cheaper in February than in the preceding month. The marked decreases were eggs 33 per cent and butter 19 per cent. Potatoes led the twelve articles showing an increase by an advance of 25 per cent.

Big Wool Surplus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The war department, according to figures made public today by the general staff, has yet to dispose of nearly 500,000,000 pounds of wool for which it no longer has need—an amount much greater than originally estimated. The exact quantity yet to be disposed of is 487,100,540 pounds, of which 377,100,540 pounds is now on hand, and the balance is covered by outstanding obligations.

Of the surplus wool which has not yet come into possession of the war department, 10,000,000 pounds is of the domestic clip which has been contracted for but not yet taken over; four million pounds is South American wool; two million pounds was bought by a syndicate and as yet undelivered and about ninety-four million pounds was bought from the British government.

To date the war department has sold surplus wool to the amount of 235,349,638 pounds, for which it received \$193,247,536. For the total of 722,470,168 pounds bought by the government or obligated the war department has paid \$594,781,200.

World's Record Price.

CHICAGO, March 21.—What was declared to be a world record price of fifty thousand dollars for a purebred Hereford bull is announced by J. B. Ferguson as having been paid by Ferguson Bros. of Canby, Minn., for Richard Fairfax, a five-year-old registered animal. The best previous American price was thirty-one thousand dollars for Ardmore, sold by W. L. Yost to W. R. Pickering, both of Kansas City, Mo. Richard Fairfax was raised by Warren T. McCray of Kentland, Ind. His weight is between 2400 and 2500 pounds.

More Silos for Utah.

Seven years ago there were only four silos in Utah, while last summer the silo census showed over four hundred of such feeding conveniences on dairy farms. Representatives of the United States department of agriculture, working with state and local forces, hope to increase the total number of silos to a thousand during 1919. As practically all these structures for the housing of canned corn are located on dairy farms, it is apparent that Utah, as a milk farmers state, is beginning to find herself.

WITH THE LIVE STOCKMEN OF THIS SECTION OF UTAH

J. B. Kelley of Price has recently shipped in here thirty-six purebred Hereford bulls from Parkville, Kansas and three-year-olds.

Many sheep are being looked for shearing at Thompsons this season. From all indications there will be in the neighborhood of forty thousand to be shorn at that point. The first herd will be run through the first part of April.

While the sheep in San Juan county have wintered well and are in good condition there are isolated flocks in which scab has broken out, according to advices received at the state live stock commission. The infected flocks have been quarantined and will be thoroughly dipped as soon as weather conditions permit.

Z. H. Peterson of Price yesterday shipped about a thousand hogs from here to Ogden and in Denver, Colo. They were gathered up in Emery county by Peterson with the assistance of D. Heber Leonard of Huntington. Prices paid were from nine to fifteen cents a pound on the hoof. About eighty teams were employed in hauling the hogs into Price.

The enactment of the 1919 wool clip will largely eliminate speculation, says C. B. Stewart, secretary of

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RURAL CENTERS BRING ABOUT VERY MUCH GOOD

MANY NEIGHBORHOOD ACTIVITIES PROMOTED.

Initial and Maintenance Funds Secured From Local Industry, Individual Donations, Club Initiative, Local Government and Community Endeavor Wherever Tried Out.

Correspondence—The Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The community club provides the "get together rendezvous" for the rural neighborhood. A country club of this character is not only a clearinghouse of sociability and rural uplift, but, during the recent war, it supplied excellent quarters for emergency work of the Red Cross, local branches of the Council of National Defense and other war activities as well as fostering home economics and farm demonstration operations. County communities in a hundred different localities now enjoy the community club. Rest rooms are provided for the farmers and their families when they visit town, while usually the county agent and the local nurse have offices in the building. The equipment of the building varies with the agricultural prosperity of the territory, from plain furniture and fittings of distinctly utilitarian simplicity to elaborate furnishings, including moving picture machines, pianos and talking machines.

How Clubs Are Formed.

Not long ago the rural organization project of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, conducted a comprehensive investigation of the community buildings, their activities, organization and management. Usually the persons owning stock in their community building association organize an incorporated company. Non-stockholders desiring the privileges of the building are associated as social members, both classes paying dues. Generally, the control and management of the buildings are under the direction of the board of trustees and various committees, which centralize their powers in the authority delegated to the house secretary. In some instances where the community building is secured through private or industrial donation control is placed in a select board named by the donor and possessing power to appoint his successors. Township and state buildings are managed by the usual public officials.

As a rule, the annual maintenance expenses range from 5 to 10 per cent of the initial cost, being in the smaller buildings chiefly for light and heat and in the larger ones inclusive of salaries for secretaries, physical directors, caretakers and the librarians. Funds to maintain the organizations are secured through membership dues, rentals, receipts from entertainments, moving pictures, bowling, billiards and similar sources of revenue. According to the report of the government specialists, thirty-two of the community buildings now in use are owned, controlled, financed, supported and used by their respective communities. Money is secured by issuing stock, as well as by general con-



Typical Community Building at Benton, Conn. Shortly After Completion.

tribution, this income being supplemented often by receipts from sales, games and entertainments or by securities with the building as security. The loan being repaid later when sufficient funds accumulate for such purpose.

Some Buildings Denied.

Twenty-nine of the clubs studied are the product of local organizations with restricted aims, such as a women's club, athletic club or a farmers' club, which constructs a building for its private use as well as for the general social use of the community. Twenty of the community buildings now in use have been donated by private individuals, who generally operate and maintain them, while thirteen of the clubhouses have been provided by the township or town which maintains the buildings through revenues earned by the buildings themselves. There are seven of these community buildings which have been erected as social centers for the use of the employees of some local industry as well as for the community in general.

FOR A BAD COLD.

Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has stood the test of time and can be depended upon.—Advt.



The Coals Behind These Trademarks Are Dependable



You cannot afford to spend your money for coal that you know nothing about. When you specify CASTLE GATE or CLEAR CREEK COALS you are assured of getting a clean, free-burning coal that will leave a minimum of ash.

EQUALLY EFFICIENT IN THE LARGEST FACTORY AS IN THE SMALLEST HOUSEHOLD.

FOR 25 YEARS CASTLE GATE AND CLEAR CREEK HAVE BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED UTAH'S LEADING COALS.

Ask Your Dealer

UTAH FUEL CO.

Miners and Shippers Exclusively of Castle Gate and Clear Creek Coals.

SOLDIERS MAY SEND COPY OF DISCHARGE FOR BONUS

Discharged soldiers may send a certified copy of their certificates of discharge from the army in place of the original when they make application for the sixty dollars bonus and the additional mileage allowance, to which soldiers who were paid 3 1/2 cents a mile are entitled. This information has been received by Major Fred Jorgensen, adjutant general of Utah, from the treasury department at Washington, D. C. Pictures of the discharge certificate, and exact copies unperfected will not be accepted as proof that the soldier is entitled to the gratuity allowance, it is announced. Applicants are urged to include the original certificate or the certified copy, a statement of service record since April 6, 1917, and the address to which the money is to be sent. Soldiers who were paid three and one-half cents a mile for travel pay from the place of discharge to the place of enlistment may make application for an additional cent and a half, if it is authorized.

Days of Economy

Economy is the keynote these days and this store is trying to conduct its transactions accordingly. After full consideration we decided that the best is the cheapest and the family that plans its purchases with that in view will find that in the long run it is more saving to buy goods here. At the same time the better qualities cost but little more than the cheap, short-lived variety. Everything in Meats and Packinghouse Products. New and select line of Canned Goods and Groceries.

Carbon County Commission Co.

Main St., Price, Utah

Spring Canyon Coal Co.



Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated

SPRING CANYON COAL

Mines At STORRS, UTAH

General Offices, 817 Newhouse Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

BUSINESS CHANGE

Orrin Elmer announces the purchase of the stock of general merchandise, hotel, the feeding stores and sheep dipping chemicals of Craner & Marble at Colton, Utah. New merchandise is being added to the store and everything called for by the sheepman and cattlemen will be carried in stock at prices consistent with market conditions. A share of the patronage of the public heretofore served at Colton is solicited. Stockmen's and drovers supplies of every description in stock. Hotel accommodations the best.

Orin Elmer

Successor to Craner & Marble, COLTON, UTAH

VULCANIZING

Modern Machinery and First Class Workmen. New and Second-Hand Tires. Automobile Accessories. PRICE RUBBER WORKS S. W. GOLDING North Ninth St., Just Off Main

Another good reason for not marrying now, if you are looking for reasons, is that diamonds are about \$425 a carat.

It's always amusing to read the advice to forget troubles in work. The man who has the most troubles has to work—or starve.

AUTOMOBILE TRANSFER AND TRAY LANE.

Give us your hauling of freight and live work and it will receive prompt attention. No job is too large or too small for us to handle. Freight is given our special attention. Walter Christensen, Phone 8162, Price, Utah

Wedding announcements, The Sun.

Not every day opportunity awaits you on the bank, but you think it is some too familiar friend and make haste to get away.

TRY THIS FOR SORE STOMACH. Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly. Eat but little meat and none at all for supper. If you are still troubled with your stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets before going to bed.—Advt.

The masters of men are slaves of their own power.

Fools live by preying upon other fools and in turn are preyed upon by still other fools. But in the end the big fish always swallow the little ones.